

COMMUNICATION.

CLINTON, May 25, 1839.

Editors of the Columbus Democrat:

GENT.—I have seen a letter in your columns, written from Jackson, in relation to the democracy of Gov. Runnels, and as one of your readers I claim the privilege of saying a few words upon that topic, that your readers may be in possession of the whole matter.

I trust, I properly appreciate the virtues of Hiram G. Runnels, and, that I am incapable of doing him injustice. I have supported him uniformly when he has been before the public as the democratic candidate, and as a member of that party, it gives me great pain and regret to see his present course.

In the first place, I see no reason why the friends of Governor Runnels should bring his personal matters into this controversy. I take it for granted, that the personal affairs of any gentleman, has nothing to do with a great political struggle for principle. Why should the private griefs of Gov. Runnels be thrust forward into this contest?

Let us, gentlemen, take the subject as stated by your correspondent, and see in what attitude it places Gov. R. as a good democrat. Your correspondent says, it is a personal matter, between Gov. Runnels and Gov. McNutt, and that the course of Gov. R. is not derogatory to a good democrat. This is a contest for principle, not men; it is to be a vote for the rights of the people, and not for A. G. McNutt alone. It is of but small consequence, personally, to the present Governor, whether he is re-elected or not; but it is a matter of the utmost consequence to the rights, interests and welfare of the people and the State. Is any man justified in resisting a candidate, who is to carry out great principles, because he may have some personal dislike to that candidate? Does not such conduct amount to a resistance of the principles themselves, for how can we carry out principles but through the agency of men? Is any man a good democrat, is he consistent, when he sacrifices principle to his partialities, either for or against men? Principle is every thing, compared with which men are nothing.

Statesmen never sacrifice their principles, nor their influence, or exertions, for well-doing because of their prejudices for or against men.—Mr Calhoun has been for a long time personally hostile to Mr Van Buren, yet he supports and advocates his administration, and sustains Mr Van Buren for the presidency, because Mr Calhoun believes that principle and the interests of the country require him so to act. Yet, if Mr C. had been governed by the same personal prejudice as Gov. R. he would have opposed Mr Van Buren on personal grounds. The intelligent statesmen of the Union would have been at such conduct, and Mr Calhoun was above it.

But even admitting, that Gov. R. was justified in not voting for Gov. McNutt on personal considerations, what should be his course? Ought he not to remain neutral and silent? Ought he, as he does, to be daily denouncing Gov. McNutt, and using his utmost exertions to defeat him and his party and principles? That is the question. Ought he to strip off his jacket and go into the street to abuse the candidate of the principles of the democratic party, thereby doing all in his power to defeat his party, and effecting more than any whig could do to elect the whig candidate? I appeal to the sense of propriety, and to the candor of all men. Is any man, of any party, who is sincere in his principles, justified in endeavoring to defeat his party, and prostrate its principles, because of personal animosity to a candidate selected to represent & carry out these principles? If men were always to act upon such considerations, there never would be any such thing as the science of government or enlightened public policy; because politics would degenerate into mere private factions and despicable personal feuds.

Many patriots were opposed to Gen. Washington, when he was elected commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army. One or two other brave soldiers had large parties urging their claims, and had they acted upon the same violent, personal prejudices which influence Gov. Runnels, the revolution would have been at an end. These officers would have said, we have personal objections to this man, we will therefore abandon the army and the cause of liberty; but thanks to the patriotism of these heroes, they neither pursued this course nor stirred up mutiny; they quietly buried all personal dislike, submitted to the better judgment of the majority, buckled on their good swords and fought out the war. Such was the course of the patriots of the revolution. It is an example worthy to be imitated on all occasions.

The selection of Gov. McNutt by the unanimous vote of the democratic convention, is a testimonial in his favor, which should be considered a guarantee to all democrats of his worth and capability. To oppose the democratic party in the gubernatorial election, is to oppose the whole interests and the entire principles of the party, for upon that election hangs suspended, the fate of the currency, which is, in truth, almost the only question before the country. McNutt is identified with good currency and bank reform, and whoever opposes him, necessarily opposes these measures, and sustains the shopkeeper policy of the whig leaders. There is no middle, no neutral ground on this subject. "He that is not for us is against us." It is the language of holy writ.

A word as to this personal difficulty between Gov. Runnels and Gov. McNutt. What is it? They have had no quarrel, no dispute. Gov. McNutt did not approve the policy of the Union Bank. He communicated his views to the legislature in obedience to the law and his sense of duty. Gov. Runnels disagrees with the message, becomes violent, and immediately opposes Gov. McNutt on what your correspondent calls personal grounds. Now, I ask, is any difference of opinion to be made a cause of opposition on personal ground? because if it is, the world would not be on speaking terms for any great length of time. Gov. McNutt thought the Union Bank ought not to have issued post-notes—so thought the people. Will Gov. Runnels make this difference of opinion a personal matter with the people? Gov. McNutt thought the Union Bank ought to have established the branches when the bonds were first negotiated—so thought the people. Will Gov. R. also make this a personal cause of opposition with them? I fear Gov. R. has proceeded too much on this ground, and that he has proscribed too many for differing with him in relation to the policy of the bank.

No man was ever more ardently or enthusiastically supported by any party, than Hiram G. Runnels has been by the democrats. They have adhered to him through evil and through good report. No imprudence, no calumny, ever shook their devotion and support, when he was up as the representative of principle. And there were many men who did have personal objections, believing him to be illiterate and too violent; yet none of these considerations prevented their warm and ardent support.

I have no wish to do Gov. Runnels the slightest injustice. I make all due allowances for his want of education and early advantages, for his ungovernable passions; but I must be permitted to say, that he is making but a poor return for the high devotion with which he has uniformly been sustained by the democratic party. It is not right for him to attempt to prescribe any member of his party who does not agree with him about the policy of the Union Bank. Why should he seek to drag that institution into the political arena? Let it be judged by the merits or demerits of its policy independent of party considerations. Is the wrath of the officers of that institution to be visited upon every man of either party who happens to disapprove its policy? If so, the bank will, in a short time, be the government and rule the people. And above all, is an officer of the bank, who attempts to coerce the Governor of the State, to be entitled to that peculiar consideration from the democratic party which your correspondent would intimate? Is he to be applauded for making this a personal ground of opposition to the democratic candidate, and then to be held up to the peculiar sympathy of the democratic party? I appeal to the calm reflection of all men!

Your correspondent assures you, that Gov. Runnels is not a whig, and has no intention of abandoning the democratic party. I trust that it is so, but one thing is certain, he is alienated from nearly all his old democratic friends and associates, and has become quite intimate with his former political enemies, so much so, that he and the late Governor are hand and glove, than whom no man was ever more fiercely denounced than he by Gov. Runnels. These things may be nothing more than the courtesies of life; but they look suspicious in a man of Gov. Runnels' temperament, especially when taken in connection with his course in other matters.

It is also known in this county, that while the notes of many mechanics have been rejected, a discount was given to a printer's certificate of means, whose object was to establish a bank press at Jackson to oppose the nominees of the democratic convention. Gov. Runnels may have had nothing to do with this project on foot; but it is hardly to be supposed he was ignorant of the intention and the project proposed.

My object is to place this affair in its true light, that you may form an accurate opinion on which side the injustice lies. One reflection must be gratifying to all who have at heart the advancement of truth and principle. Gov. Runnels, extensive as his influence once was, has not been able to produce any scism in our ranks. The democratic party is a solid phalanx. That gentleman cannot, throughout the State, rally an hundred democrats in opposition to the present Governor. So friendless is he who awakes from the true faith and his old friends. The whigs and Gov. Runnels can bill and coo as much as they please, they cannot defeat the democratic party and its nomination. Individuals may abandon us; but the people are with us with redoubled confidence in the integrity of our principles.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

From the Grand Gulf Advertiser.

CALLER'S SENIOR.—We observe that strenuous efforts are being made in several of the middle and northern counties of this State, by public meetings and otherwise, to induce the Governor to convene the legislature at an early period, for the avowed purpose of "remedying" the disquieting state of pecuniary matters. We do not know what are the views of our Governor in reference to this subject, but we sincerely hope he will disregard all their urgent supplications. We cannot, for our own part, conceive of the least good that can be effected by the calling of the representatives of the people together at so unpropitious a season of the year, when it is well known, that every man who has any thing to engage his attention, at all, has enough to do, by remaining at home, in the discharge of obligations, rendered imperative by the extraordinary state of the times, already brought upon them, in a great degree, by too much injudicious legislation. As for any attempt which the Solons of the legislature might propose to legislate a suffering people out of debt, it would be perfectly falacious, and do more injury than good. Let every man, whether rich or poor—legislator or laborer—at once commence the wholesome and independent reform of turning his attention to hard work—exercise economy—meet his honest obligations as far as his circumstances will permit—and our word for it, in a short time our prostrated energies will revive,—a glorious change will soon be experienced, and instead of only temporary, we should behold the establishment of a system of permanent relief, productive of beneficial results, not only to the individual citizen, but of lasting advantage to the state at large.

Be it ever so humble there's no place like home.—We think the annals of prisons will hardly furnish a parallel to the following facts, for which we are indebted to a correspondent:—

About the year 1820, James Osborne, of Sherman, in this county, was convicted upon a charge for assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a small fine and cost. The prison was at the time a new building, and it was quite inconsiderable. The amount not being paid, he was committed to the jail in Danbury, where he remained eighteen years. As the law has stood during that period, he could not be discharged from his imprisonment, only upon either paying the fine and cost, or giving his note for the amount. This he ever steadily refused to do.

The judges of the County Court, the Sheriff and State Attorneys have all endeavored to get rid of him, and to persuade him to execute the note, for without the note, neither one or all of them had any authority to release him. But all has been in vain, and he has remained a tenant of the prison.

During the session of the Legislature in May last, a representation of these facts was made to that body, and a resolution passed ordering him to be forthwith released, unconditionally. Even then, he refused to leave the jail, and was forcibly turned out. He returned to his native place, but friends and acquaintances, with a few exceptions, had disappeared. Some had removed, and others were no longer among the living; and he found their places occupied by another generation of men. He was a stranger in the land of his fathers, and sighed for his former habitation within the walls of the prison. He wandered about for a few months, and in October last returned to the jail in Danbury, and sought admission. The jailor received him, and there he now is, occupying one of the cells of the jail, and paying the keeper two dollars per week for his entertainment. —*Norfolk Gazette.*

COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

For Governor—A. G. McNUTT:
For Auditor—AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS:
For Treasurer—SAMUEL CRAIG:
For Congress—A. G. BROWN & J. THOMPSON.

Drought still.—We had a slight shower on Tuesday last sufficient only to cool the air and lay the dust. It is still very dry. The corn crop is suffering dreadfully—it is literally burning up. A few more weeks of drought will completely destroy it.

We have recently received two very valuable public documents—the one on the manufacture of Salt, and the other respecting the North Eastern Boundary,—from the Hon. Thomas H. Williams, for which he will please accept our grateful acknowledgements.

THE FRANKLIN ACADEMY.—It will be seen by reference to another column, that the semi-annual examination of the pupils of this institution commences on Tuesday next. It is the wish of the Trustees and the instructors, that parents should attend as much as possible during the course of examination; they will then have an opportunity of seeing the progress their children have made towards the attainment of an education. At the solicitation of the Board of Trustees and the Board of Visitors, M. M. BRIDGES, Esq. the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, will give a statement of the condition of the institution, &c. This statement, it is expected, will be given on Thursday afternoon, at the close of the examination. The Board of Trustees, we learn, intend at the next session to arrange the departments anew—to adopt the system of teaching as pursued at the liberally endowed institutions in other States, and to take such steps as will promote the interests of the Academy, and the welfare of the recipients of instruction. The project is laudable, and the Trustees are zealously engaged in carrying the matter fully into operation.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, Ten. to the Editors of the Democrat:

"The whigs are in a most desperate pickle here. There is no mistake, 'the ball is in motion.'—Gov. Cannon has his hands full. Col. Polk is deservedly popular, and will wield much more than the strength of his party. His friends never were more sanguine of success, and they even talk of twenty thousand majority. John Bell, the caution, is bothered exceedingly. If Robt. Barton does not beat him, he will run him hard; I believe it is the opinion of both parties that Barton will beat. The whigs have used up all their materials, and now resort to lies, which every one will detect, to gain their object; but they begin this game too early. The fact is the people of Tennessee will not vote for their old enemy, Henry Clay, and they know it. They dodge the question as much as possible, but sometimes they are compelled to open their mouths. The candidates for State honors, with the whigs, also dodge the question, while the democrats, to a man, openly support Mr. Van Buren. Barton is a powerful man, I heard him and Bell speak on one occasion. Barton preceded. When Bell got up, he was so mad that he gave up argument, and raved and abused every body without answering his competitor."

The whigs and conservatives had a majority of between twenty and thirty votes in the last legislature of Virginia. According to their own accounts, they have gained a loss of at least ten in the late election, and they appear greatly elated—they are delirious with joy because they have not been completely slaughtered and annihilated in the State. They wear smiling countenances, but poor fellows, it is the Sardinian grin of death. They know that their prospects are blasted, that the star of their hopes is forever set, yet, as is often the case with malefactors, on the eve of punishment, they are obstreperous in their mirth in order to drown the thoughts of impending and inevitable ruin. The Argus man is particularly noisy—he seems intoxicated with joy. If you believe him, the whigs have carried, or are about to carry all creation. Just hear the out pouring of his frenzied imagination:

"Bring out the guns! Shout Victory! Rejoice! for the day of our salvation from a corrupt government is at hand, and we betide the faction that now rules over us. The PEOPLE of Virginia have spoken in thunder tones and their voices will be heard from the rocky Passamaquoddy to the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains; from the extreme northern line of the 'disputed territory,' to the Sabine."—Bah!!!

"Yesterday," says the Raymond Times of the 14th inst, "a solemn scene was enacted at the court house in this place at 11 o'clock A. M. Four men convicted of some of the most enormous crimes were placed at the Bar to receive their sentence. Their names and the crimes for which they were tried were as follows:

WM. HARE—for killing Robert Sharp—convicted of murder.

JOHN LAWIS—for killing George Watson—convicted of murder.

WM. P. LOCKHEART—for killing Robert McDonald—convicted of manslaughter.

FRED, a negro slave,—accused of an assault upon the person of George Coker with intent to kill—and convicted.

All these, with the exception of Lockhart, were sentenced to death, the execution to take place in this town on Friday the 5th of July. Lockhart was sentenced to pay a fine of one thousand dollars to be imprisoned for one year and to be branded in the hand, which last mentioned item of his punishment was inflicted in open court immediately after the sentence.

"My dear," said a brisk country lad to his sweetheart, "I want you to go to the circus with me to-night; I have got out a sevenpence, but you shall go in, and I'll wait at the door till you come out—or may be I can get under the curtains or something."

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The State is all our own—we have said so, and we say so, the boasts and brags of the Whig press to the contrary notwithstanding. We have carefully examined and collated all the returns, in several of our exchange papers, (both Whig and Democratic) and we set down the following as the Congressional result.

Democrats.
John W. Jones,
Joel Holloman,
Francis E. River,
Geo. C. Dringdale,
Linn Banks,
Walter Giles,
William Lucas,
Robert Craig,
Lewis Stearns,
Green B. Samuel,
Andrew Beltrre,
J. Johnson.

Federalists.
H. A. Wise,
John Hill,
John M. Batts,
C. F. Mercer,
W. L. Guggin,
John Tinkler.

Conservatives.
James Garland,
G. W. Hopkins.

According to their own pledges opposed to the Administration only on the Sub-Treasury.

The Richmond Enquirer asserts that "Messrs. Garland and Hopkins—the former in Louisiana, and the latter in several counties, stated that they were opponents of the Administration only on the Sub-Treasury question." It appears certain that the latter, and probably that the former could not have been elected without giving such a pledge. In the present Congress the delegation stands 13 friends of, to 8 opponents to the divorce of bank and State. In the last, the vote was 12 for and nine against that measure. So we have gained one. This is much better than we anticipated. In our last, we admitted the probability of a whig gain of one.

For the Legislature, the result is not so favorable as we were led to believe, last week. Still, we think the democrats have a majority—they have certainly elected more members than either the whigs (proper) or the Conservatives. The Richmond Whig claims 67 whigs, (as far as known) 9 Conservatives, and allows the Democrats only 55. The Compiler (whig) gives 67 whigs 10 Conservatives, and 57 administration. According to a statement copied into the Nashville Whig, from the Wheeling Gazette, (another paper of the whig kind) parties will stand in the Legislature on joint ballot as follows: whigs 80, Conservatives 12, Democrats 74. But these statements are not to be relied upon. As Mr. Ritchie says, "we would not give a pinch of snuff for a thousand such estimates." The whig presses out their majority by claiming all the doubtful votes, and some that are decidedly democratic. The Enquirer makes the following estimate:

On joint vote,	Administration	81
	Rives Whigs	66
	Anti-Rives whigs	10
	Conservatives	6
	Doubtful	8

The Washington Globe of the 5th inst. makes an estimate differing but little from that of the Enquirer. It says, "We are enabled to make up our classification of the members elect to Congress, and the General Assembly of Virginia with an accuracy which we feel confident will stand the test of the divisions in the next Virginia Assembly. According to the classification of the Globe, the division of parties in the Legislature stands thus:

Democrats supporting the administration in the Senate	18
do do in the House	66
Rives whigs and Conservatives in the Senate	14
do do in House	57
Impreciable and State right whigs	71
	82

Democratic majority.
The Enquirer commenting on the result says, "The whigs can only dispute our triumphant success by rudely laying hands on some of our own men—such as the democratic delegates from Brooke, Alleghany, Gayson &c. But all will be right. We again congratulate the Democracy of our own and our sister States. We have saved the State."

Thus it will be seen that we have five majority of the Delegates to Congress, and have probably a majority in the Legislature. Are we not justified then in claiming the State as all our own? Just as sure as there is a sun in the firmament, Virginia will vote for Martin Van Buren in 1840.

P. S. Since writing the above we have received the Petersburg (Va.) Constellation. It concedes a majority of four to the whigs and Conservatives in the Legislature on joint ballot, but it significantly remarks, "provided a coalition is formed between the whigs proper, the impracticables and the Conservatives." But the Portsmouth Old Dominion, (one day later) which has also just come to hand, gives the Administration party a clear majority of two on joint ballot.

THE SOUTH ALABAMIAN.—We have received the first two numbers of the paper under the above name, just started at Pickensville, Ala. Dr. Lyles, the Editor is a gentleman of fine talents and extensive acquirements. In politics he belongs to the good old democratic, State rights school. He is as true as steel on all matters of national policy, is a warm supporter of the present administration in all its leading measures, and prefers Mr. Van Buren to any other man for the next Presidency. The paper, considering the hurry in which it was got up, presents a very respectable appearance—we mean the second number, the first was badly printed, for which the Editor gives a satisfactory apology. The editorials exhibit both spirit and ability. We cordially extend the right hand of fellowship to our neighbor, and wish him every success both in a pecuniary and political point of view. The democracy of old Pickens and the adjoining counties will surely sustain him.

"One thing," says the Richmond Enquirer in relation to the result of the recent election in Virginia, "is certain, that we have made decided gains in the State, at the late election,—that our cause is every day gathering additional strength,—that Virginia is safe; and that neither Mr. Clay nor any whig can ever receive her vote as President of the United States. The victory we have already achieved is glorious—our cause is good—our prospects are bright—"The Northern man with Southern principles" will be re-elected—and those whose principles are the State Rights principles of Virginia."

The Lewiston Telegraph states that no less than seven hundred persons have crossed at Lewistown from Canada to the United States, with a view of taking up their residence in this country.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Great Western arrived at New York on the 1st inst. after a voyage of 13 days. Her arrival was not so soon as was expected. She brought the latest news both from England and France. Melbourne Ministry had resigned, and Lord Peel and the Duke of Wellington were invited to take office. They consented to do so upon the condition that the Queen should send all the ladies of her household. This, the Queen with a commendable spirit, refused to do, they then threatened to resign; she then they might do so, and they did. She then for Lord Welborne and Lord John Russell, they consented to take office again.

It is said that "great excitement" prevailed over England. Large meetings were held, the principle towns, and they voted against the Queen for standing by the Ministers, her household and dismissing the Tories. Descriptions of business were "dull, and a down."

There was a revolution or rather insurrection in Paris on the 10th of May, and between 100 and 200 persons were killed. It was soon put down for the time; the military in many instances refused to fire on the mob; the young men were principally concerned in the outbreak; 400 persons were arrested.

On the 12th a new Ministry was formed at the head of which was placed Marshall Hall.

The news brought by the Great Western, had a deleterious effect on the cotton market, which has become extremely dull and, the price tending downwards: Relative to the New York Express says: "The effect has been to paralyze the market. Holders generally had prepared their minds for decline, but they did not anticipate the Trade to be in so bad a state. It is needless to say that there are no sales, that it will take a day or two for the market to come in any way settled."

We stated that there was a whig gain of one in the Congressional Election in Va., which was correct, and we were led into the error by a temporary print—*Argus.*

There are many other errors respecting the Virginia Elections into which you have been led by a temporary print, and which you would do well to correct. You set down R. M. T. Hunter, elected to Congress, as a whig. Every body knows this is not so. Mr. Hunter is a decided Sub-Treasury man, and opposed to Henry Clay. You set a gain of one member to Congress by the whig. The very reverse is the fact, if Lyles obtains his seat, of which there cannot be a doubt, he has certainly a majority of votes polled, and there can scarcely be a question of the fact, (your information from "a contemporary print") to the contrary notwithstanding, that of the illegal votes given, his opponent must have received the greater number, as most of the judges of the election at the different precincts in the district were whigs. Your list of the "complexions" copied from the Richmond Whig is full of errors—"to be excepted." The delegates elect from Brooke, Fluvanna, Alleghany, Grayson &c. are all good democrats, and will vote neither for Rives, nor for a Whig as United States Senator. The Argus would do well when it copies electors returns from such "contemporary prints" as the Richmond Whig and the National Intelligencer, to write at the bottom of the list, "errors excepted." This will leave it a hole to get out of when the true account is known.

THE ARGUS says that the loco loco are a cunning set of fellows, and insinuates that they have some trick on hand in order to cheat the Feds of the county out of office. The man reminds us of a loafer who was the first to cry out "cheat" in order to draw suspicion from himself. This fact is, as is well known to all, that the tricks and cunning altogether on the side of the feds. They have been drilling their men for the last month—coaxing and wooing the "impracticables." If they have been able to make them all "stand up to the end," it is certainly no fault of the democrats. The tactics of the Argus jumbo won't suit old Lovers. We tell our neighbor so now, and he will, to his sorrow, find that it is true, next November.

The assertion of the Argus that "the present situation is that nine tenths of the banks are under the control of Van Buren men" is palpably false. We defy the Argus to point to a bank in the State out of the town of Columbus which is not mainly under the control of a whig directory.

BRANDON BANK.—It is stated that Mr. Shelton resigned the Presidency of the Brandon Bank, that Ex Governor Charles Lynch has been appointed in his stead.

STATE TREASURER.—By reference to another column it will be seen that our worthy neighbor, SAMUEL CRAIG, Esq. the democratic candidate for State Treasurer, has been appointed to that office to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Brown. A better appointment could not have been made. Mr. Craig's sterling honesty, integrity and high standing, together with his peculiar fitness for the duties of the office of Treasurer, prove the wisdom of Gov. McNutt's selection.

Mr. Craig is of course a candidate for election by the people in November, and we cannot permit ourselves to doubt his success. In North Mississippi he will receive the votes of hundreds of men, as a tribute to his integrity and manly worth, who disagree with him in political sentiment. Mr. Craig has proceeded to Jackson to assume the duties of the office, and of course will not be able to mingle so generally with his fellow citizens as he would have done, if the executive appointment had not been conferred on him.—*Pontotoc Intelligencer.*

[COMMUNICATED.]
OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A negro girl aged 14 was born with cataracts in both eyes. The opacity has been increasing gradually ever since, and she has been almost blind for three years. The next day after the preparatory treatment, Dr. Griffin proceeded to extract the lens from the right eye, in presence of Dr. Humphreys. The necessary bandages were applied and the patient confined on her back, for eight days. The unusual degree of inflammation succeeded. The girl can now see very well. It has been ascertained by almost all the ophthalmic surgeons at all conventions with cases of blindness from birth, that the eye will lose a considerable part of its original power, from the mere circumstance of its so long remaining passive organ. Hence they assert that in cases of Congenital Cataract, the only benefit conferred on a patient by an operation is that of making him find his way in an awkward manner and to discriminate colors; but such a defective state of the eye does not exist in this case.

In the U. States there are twenty-four State Temperance Societies. Only two states yet have been heard from.